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For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light variable mainly East to Southeast
winds, becoming light or moderate East to Northeast later. Over-
cast, becoming fair. Fog patches over sea.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure 1017.7 mbs., 30.05 in.
Temperature 70.1 deg. F. Dew point 63 deg. F. Relative humidity
75. Wind direction East. Wind force 10 knots.
High water: 5 ft. 9 in. at 11.55 p.m. Low water: 3 ft. 4 in.
at 6.05 p.m.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1949.

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SPARY DEFENCE OPENS Counsel Argues Insufficiency Of Evidence By Crown RAISES QUESTION OF POSSESSION

A submission that there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate the various counts in the indictments, namely larceny, fraud and obtaining money by false pretences, was made by Mr V. J. L. D'Alton before Mr Justice Reynolds and a jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning, prior to the opening of the case for the defence in the PWD Larceny trial in which Kwok Kwong, foreman, and Austin Spary, electrical engineer grade I, are facing eleven charges. Mr D'Alton, instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths, is defending Spary while Kwok is represented by Mr Percy Chen and Mr Y. K. Mok, instructed by Mr C. A. S. Russ. Prosecuting is Mr A. Hooton (Crown Counsel) assisted by Mr J. Johnson, ASP, and Mr D. G. MacPherson, ASP. The case was adjourned from yesterday owing to the absence of Mr Chen who was delayed in Shanghai by fog. Prior to Mr D'Alton commencing his submissions, Mr Justice Reynolds said:

Defence Of H.K.: New Statement

London, Feb. 2.—Britain will take all practicable measures for the defence of Hongkong, the Minister of Defence, Mr A. V. Alexander, told the House of Commons today.

The Government, he added, was watching the situation in the Far East very carefully.

Asked what arrangements existed for dealing with the abnormally large numbers of Chinese wishing to enter Hongkong, the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, said it would not be in the public interest to disclose the arrangements which had been made by the Colonial Government in concert with the Service authorities to meet the eventualities referred to.

Asked if the arrangements included a definite limitation of the number of people who would be allowed into Hongkong in view of the danger to the colony and the difficulty of feeding the people, the Colonial Secretary said: "I can give the fullest assurance that that problem has been most fully considered."—Reuter.

Mr Chen, yesterday the Court and everyone connected with this case were greatly inconvenienced by your absence. I understand you were delayed in Shanghai. You were absent at the most crucial part of the proceedings, namely, when your client was called upon to make his defence. This has been a long and tedious case and a whole day was wasted owing to your absence.

Mr Chen: I wish to tender my apologies to your Lordship, the Court, my learned friends and to the members of the jury for what was a delay which was caused by an act of God. There was fog in Shanghai and the plane which was due to leave on Tuesday which would have brought me back in good time for these proceedings could not take off and if it did take off it could not have landed. Yesterday morning the same conditions also prevailed in Shanghai and the plane which was to have taken off at 7 a.m. did not take off until 10 o'clock. I tender my apologies.

Mr D'Alton said that before the defence opened he would like to make some submissions and he had no objection to the jury being present.

Counsel referred to the words "in possession of His Majesty" in the indictments and submitted that surely it was necessary to state the agency through which possession was obtained. It surely could not be possession at large. He presumed the prosecution had authority for such charges and he hoped that Crown Counsel would quote such

authorities in support of the charges but he could find any.

Mr D'Alton continued: Secondly, my Lord, I submit that there is not sufficient evidence to substantiate the various counts in the indictment, larceny, fraud and so on. In the first count the offence relates to the theft of 600 yards of electrical cable the said cable being in possession of His Majesty. No evidence has been adduced to show that either the property of possession in respect of this cable was in the Crown. All the evidence adduced by the Crown mainly or even exclusively through the witness Ho Ting shows that Ho Ting claims to have received the cable from one Ho Sung. I submit that the mere fact that the cable was handed over by Ho Sung to Ho Ting on the premises of the PWD at Wanchai is insufficient to show that the PWD owned or was in possession of the cable. The cable could have been obtained by Ho Sung at any shop in Kowloon or Hongkong and that is borne out by the fact that the prosecution has failed to show that any such cable is missing from the Government stores.

ABANDONED STORES?

I pass now to the second count, my Lord, that is that Austin Spary is accused of having stolen two fluorescent lamp shades in possession of His Majesty. Evidence has been adduced by two prosecution witnesses, namely, Ho Ting and J. C. Brown, to show that a considerable quantity of material including fluorescent shades were abandoned by the Japanese when they withdrew or when they left. The prosecution, my Lord, have not proved or attempted to prove that the two lamp shades in question are missing from any stores issued by the PWD and without going into details of the evidence I think you are entitled to draw the inference that the two lamp shades were taken from miscellaneous stores abandoned on the second floor of the Wanchai workshop.

I submit, my Lord, that in law things of which the ownership is abandoned are not capable of being stolen.

Counsel then referred to Archbold and went on to say that if it was the contention of the prosecution that possession of this abandoned material was exercised through the person of the Custodian, he submitted that there was machinery whereby things abandoned could be taken into possession by the Custodian under BMA Proclamation No. 10.

Mr D'Alton continued: The prosecution have failed to prove that any of the steps laid down in Article 4 paragraph 3 of the said Proclamation had been taken by the Custodian. Therefore, my Lord, my submission is that the Crown had not taken possession of this abandoned material at the time of the alleged offences.

FOURTH COUNT

The fourth count, my Lord, refers to the two lamp shades installed at 22½ Nathan Road. In general the same submission applies to these articles as to the two lamp shades in count 2, and this is reinforced by the evidence given by the prosecution witness Brown who, when confronted with the articles in question said that they were not of Government design and refused to claim ownership for the Government.

I now pass to the fifth and sixth counts, being in the case of the fifth, the theft of 600 yards of electrical cable. I submit that none of the terms in the legal definition of larceny have been proved against my client, Austin Spary. The same considerations regarding the failure of the prosecution to prove ownership or even possession apply as in the case of the first count. The prosecution have in this case also failed to show that this cable, or for that matter any other cable, is missing

from Government stores despite the very considerable time that has elapsed since the commission of the alleged offences.

My Lord, I submit in this connection that the prosecution cannot escape the onus of proving their case in the affirmative merely by alleging the possibility of holding a complete check.

NO EVIDENCE OF INTENT

In regard to the sixth count, my Lord, which is that of obtaining money by false pretences, my submission is that the Prosecution have produced no evidence of intent to defraud which is an essential element of the offence.

With regard to the eighth, ninth and tenth counts, my submission, my Lord, is that there is insufficient evidence to show any criminal connection with or participation in the work carried out at the CPA, Kai Tak and referred to in these counts.

As regards the eighth and the tenth counts, my Lord, I submit briefly that the same considerations apply in respect to the failure to prove ownership or possession of the cable alleged to have been stolen as in the first and fifth counts. There is, also, here failure to prove any deficiency in Government stores despite the length of time that has elapsed since the commission of the alleged offence and the very considerable amount of materials alleged to have been stolen or improperly used.

In respect to the ninth count, my Lord, which refers to 10 fluorescent lamp shades, I submit that the prosecution have not only failed to prove or to offer sufficient evidence to sustain the charge, but the evidence adduced by the prosecution, on the contrary, directly disproves the criminal intent necessary to sustain the charge. My Lord will recall the evidence that a receipt was given for these lamps, which is kept in the records and is available to the prosecution. I have no doubt that you will recall that it is necessary to prove that the person suspected intended permanently to deprive the owner. In this case, my Lord, all the evidence adduced by the prosecution goes to show that this transaction came well within the scope of Austin Spary's official authority.

I submit, my Lord, that at the very most a civil offence might lie, but not a criminal charge.

NO EVIDENCE

In regard to the eleventh count, my Lord, this refers to the alleged theft of a fuse-board. No evidence whatever has been adduced by the prosecution to show that Spary was ever asked to supply a fuse-board or he ever consented or knew of the fuse-board having been supplied. In addition, my Lord, the only evidence of identification of the fuse-board as Government property rested upon the truly extraordinary testimony of two carpenters, one of whom, Lo Pui, in cross-examination admitted that identification was assisted by another prosecution witness, one Mr Pui, who told him that the fuse-board belonged to the P.W.D.

Finally, my Lord, the last count is alleged that Kwok Kwong and Spary conspired together to defraud Government of money paid as wages. No evidence has been adduced by the prosecution to show that Spary had anything to do with the preparation of labour distribution sheets for Hung Hom, or that he was in any way aware that men were being used on private jobs and paid by Government. Moreover, my Lord, the proof of this charge must rest upon the evidence that has been discredited by the testimony of prosecution witnesses who have shown how the records of the workshops were deliberately misused in order to provide for the needs of the workshops in question.

Moreover, the effort of the Prosecution to prove that men were, according to their own statements, matter any other cable, is missing

Gets Parting Straight

From West Africa to the London Zoo comes a new chimpanzee. She is two years old, far from domesticated, but already an adept at beautifying herself. She has been named Lulu.



"What's this, a comb?—I'll see if I can get a tune out of it."



"I don't seem to be getting much of a parting."



"A mirror might help."



"Never mind... It's time to dial L-U-L-U-C-A-I-E."

CHINESE REDS OFFER A NEW PEACE PLAN

Yangtse Not Yet Crossed

Nanking, Feb. 3.—The Communists today offered a new peace plan after the government suddenly stiffened its resistance and its Yangtse River gunboats opened fire on Red positions 26 miles north-east of Nanking.

The Communist radio said that the Reds would be willing to consider a national peace settlement patterned after the local agreement obtained at Peiping. But it again insisted on peace talks on the Communist terms—unconditional surrender.

The broadcast warned that the Kuomintang "diehards" led by Chiang were preparing to continue war and said that the government war group would be "isolated and smashed." The Communist radio said that since Nanking had accepted the Peiping settlement—the "Kuomintang" now has not the slightest excuse for opposing an extension of such a solution to the peace problem.

The broadcast said that movements for a local peace at Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow were desired by the people but opposed by Nanking diehards. It emphasised that there had been only small scale fighting at Peiping.

Acting President Li Tsung-jen called a conference of his top military commanders. He told them to step up their war preparations while waiting the outcome of peace negotiation efforts. Sources close to President Li said he would do everything possible to reach a settlement but he ordered his troops to "fire if the Communists try to cross the Yangtse River." A spokesman denied that the government would abandon the Yangtse line if peace efforts fail.—United Press.

NO YANGTSE CROSSING

Shanghai, Feb. 2.—Communist forces had swept to the edge of the north bank of the Yangtse river but there were no indications that a crossing of the river was imminent, passengers on board a British warship told the North China Daily News tonight.

The warship arrived in Shanghai in the afternoon after making the trip down the Yangtse from Nanking, bringing several British, American and Canadian civilians here.

Passengers said the Nationalist guns on the south bank of the river heavily shelled at least two Communist-held villages on the north bank, producing many fires. Along the south bank of the river there were many new gun emplacements and other fortifications which the Nationalists were seen manning.

CONTINUOUS BARRAGE

The passengers said the shelling lasted all night with Nationalist tracers and cannons keeping up a continuous barrage. Four Government warships in the vicinity of the British warship did not take part in the fray.

The passengers denied reports that the Communists had attacked Kiangyin, a Nationalist-held key point on the south bank 85 kilometres northwest of Shanghai.

Witnesses on board a foreign vessel berthed one mile off Kiangyin on the south bank confirmed that heavy fighting raged all night on the north bank, when at least a dozen fires were observed consuming the village of Tawesichien, which the Reds had attempted to wrest from the Nationalist troops.

From vantage points, foreign observers believed the Communists used heavy artillery and cannon fire.

Two of the Government gunboats were believed to have been destroyed.—Reuter.

PURPOSE OF MISSION

Shanghai, Feb. 3.—Mr Kiang Yung, a former Minister of Justice and one of the veteran five-man peace delegation, told reporters last night: "Our mission is to urge the Communist Party to appoint as soon as possible their peace delegates and find out when and where peace negotiations should start."

He denied reports that the delegation would bring with them a concrete plan to be discussed with the Communist leaders in Peiping.

All the five veterans appointed by President Li Tsung-jen during his recent visit here are willing to devote their efforts to secure peace, he said.—Reuter.

UN TO MEDIATE?

Shanghai, Feb. 2.—The Chinese language evening newspaper China Times tonight said that it understood the United Nations had given a favourable reply to the Nationalist Government's appeal for mediation in the civil war.

The paper, in an exclusive despatch from Nanking, said the news filled the capital with hope for an early cessation of the civil war. It added that United Nations mediation was being looked upon favourably by the United States and Britain.

It connected the return of the Premier, Dr Sun Fo, and the impending return of the Foreign Minister, General Wu Fei-chun, to Nanking, with the United Nations development.

The paper said the evacuation of the seat of the Government to Canton was now definitely postponed in view of President Li Tsung-jen's admission that the Cabinet Ministers that the peace overtures could only succeed if the officials remained in the capital.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO AMBUSH TRAIN FAILS

Singapore, Feb. 2.—Communist insurgents made an unsuccessful attempt early Wednesday morning to ambush the night mail train between Kuala Lumpur and Penang, it was officially learned in Singapore.

The pilot engine preceding the train was derailed near Tapah, 70 miles North of Kuala Lumpur, where the Communists had removed fishplates from the rails. The oncoming train crashed into a jeep but no one was injured.

The terrorists fled when military guards reached the area. Security guard have since burned down two large Communist camps, captured 200 men, and recovered quantities of rice, ammunition and documents.

In scattered clashes, two Communist lost their lives and an Asian estate manager was accidentally shot dead by the police.

One of the insurgents has been hanged in Penang prison.—Associated Press.

Dean Acheson Rejects Stalin's "Peace Bid"

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, today accused Marshal Josef Stalin of playing international politics with peace when he proposed that he and President Truman meet and sign a no-war pledge.

Rejecting point by point Stalin's latest "peace bid"—made through the press instead of through official diplomatic channels—Mr Acheson charged that Stalin was indulging in an "international political manoeuvre."

He said the interest of the world in peace was so fundamental "the matter cannot be tampered with and it cannot be used as an instrument in any international political manoeuvre." "It will not be so used by the United States."

Regarding Stalin's newest suggestion that Mr Truman meet him in an Iron Curtain country because his own health would not permit him to come here, Mr Acheson said flatly that he could see no use in Mr Truman's travelling halfway around the world to see Stalin.

Earlier, the White House had said pointedly that Mr Truman had received no official communication from Stalin but that the President stood on his oft-stated position that he was ready and willing to meet Stalin in Washington.

Mr Acheson made it clear at his hour-long news conference that if Stalin really wanted to talk peace with President Truman he had ample official channels at his disposal and did not have to resort to communications through the press.

EDITORIAL

What Are Govt's Intentions?

THE suspicion is growing that Government, having decreed that radio receiving licences shall cost another eight dollars a year, has no intention of giving listeners anything in return in the way of additional transmission hours and better programmes. A month has passed since the increase in fees became operative, but Government has remained silent about how it is intended to make use of this additional revenue. Perhaps it is necessary to give another reminder concerning this paper's Radio Hongkong questionnaire of 10 months ago, in which an almost unanimous body of opinion expressed itself willing to pay higher licence fees provided the new revenue was devoted toward improving programmes from the two stations and extending the hours of broadcasting. The listening public would view with considerable resentment any attempt on the part of Government to interpret that as a flat mandate for obtaining more income for general funds without the obligation of offering something in return by way of additional radio services. Added revenue from licence fees for a full year can be estimated at about quarter of a million dollars, and it would require, probably only about a half and a half to provide the extra broadcasting services to which the public rightly feels it is entitled. Envisaged are early morning transmissions, say from 7 to 9 or 10, and augmenting of the existing staff, not only to assist in presenting these morning sessions, but of helping to brighten the programmes now being broadcast. It can be assumed that \$50,000 would take good care of expenses connected

with the new staff, and that \$50,000 to \$100,000 dollars would cover other additional costs. Thus it would be reasonable to anticipate that approximately \$100,000 a year would be available for general revenue, to help meet, for example, the cost of the new studios which will be in due course appear in Electric House. Any argument that it is necessary to appropriate for general revenue money earned from increased radio licence fees because of the Colony's financial condition is unacceptable. This type of sequestration is not done elsewhere and it cannot be justified in Hongkong. A quarter of a million dollars a year extra revenue could make but a piffling contribution to the general buoyancy of the Colony's finances, but used for its proper purpose—the improvement of Hongkong's radio stations—the same money can achieve important things. We believe that a modest, but useful, blueprint for the development of the Colony's broadcasting stations on the lines suggested above has already been submitted to the proper quarters, and presumably its costs are within the limits of the additional revenue expected from the increased licence fees. If this be so there should be no hesitation on the part of Government to announce that it intends to put this expansion programme into effect. Continued delay in declaring what it proposes to do about improving Radio Hongkong only compounds Government's position so far as the public is concerned, but, as previously observed, creates suspicion that owners of receiving sets, now paying \$20 a year instead of \$12 in licence fees, are to be double-crossed.

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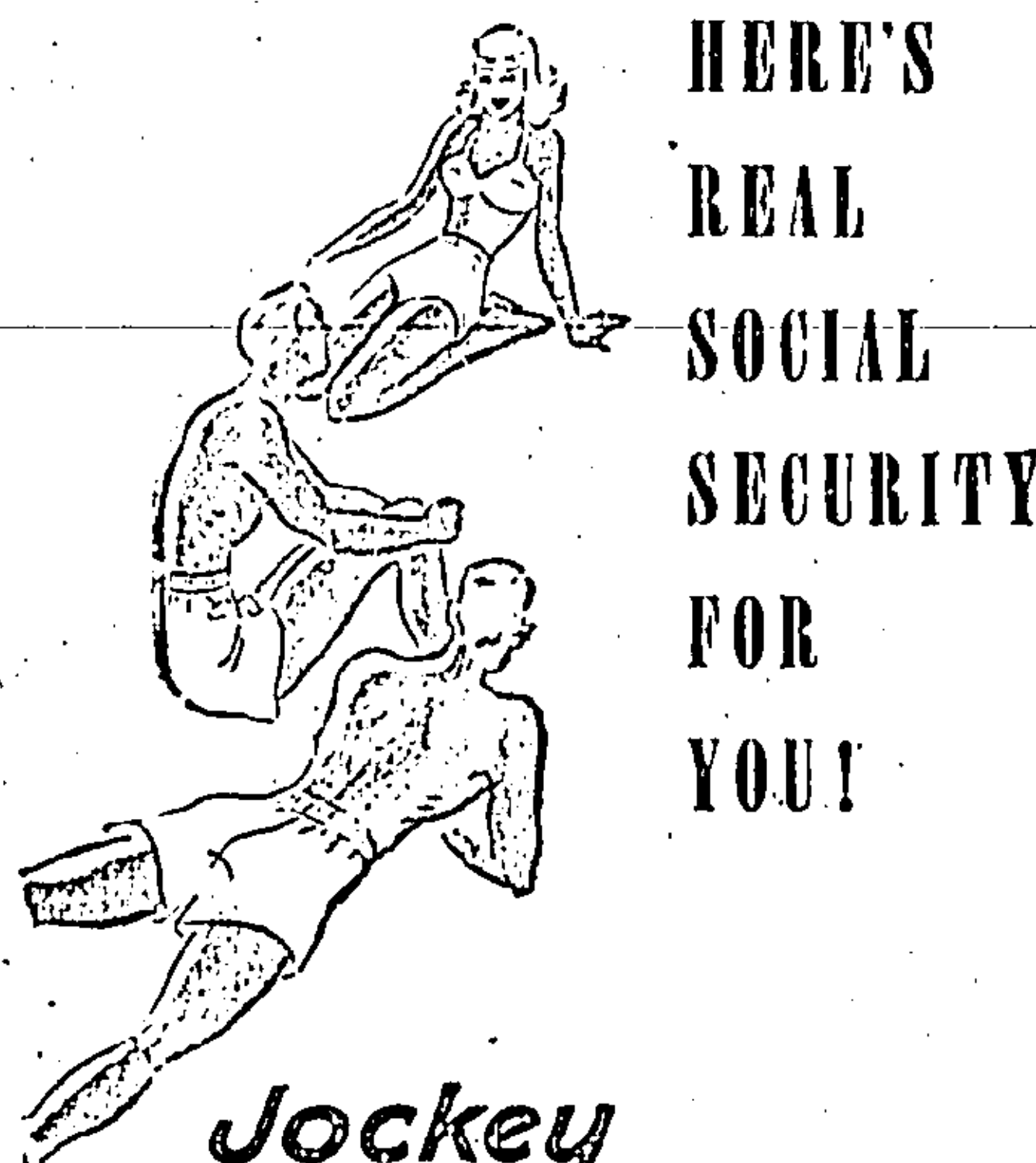
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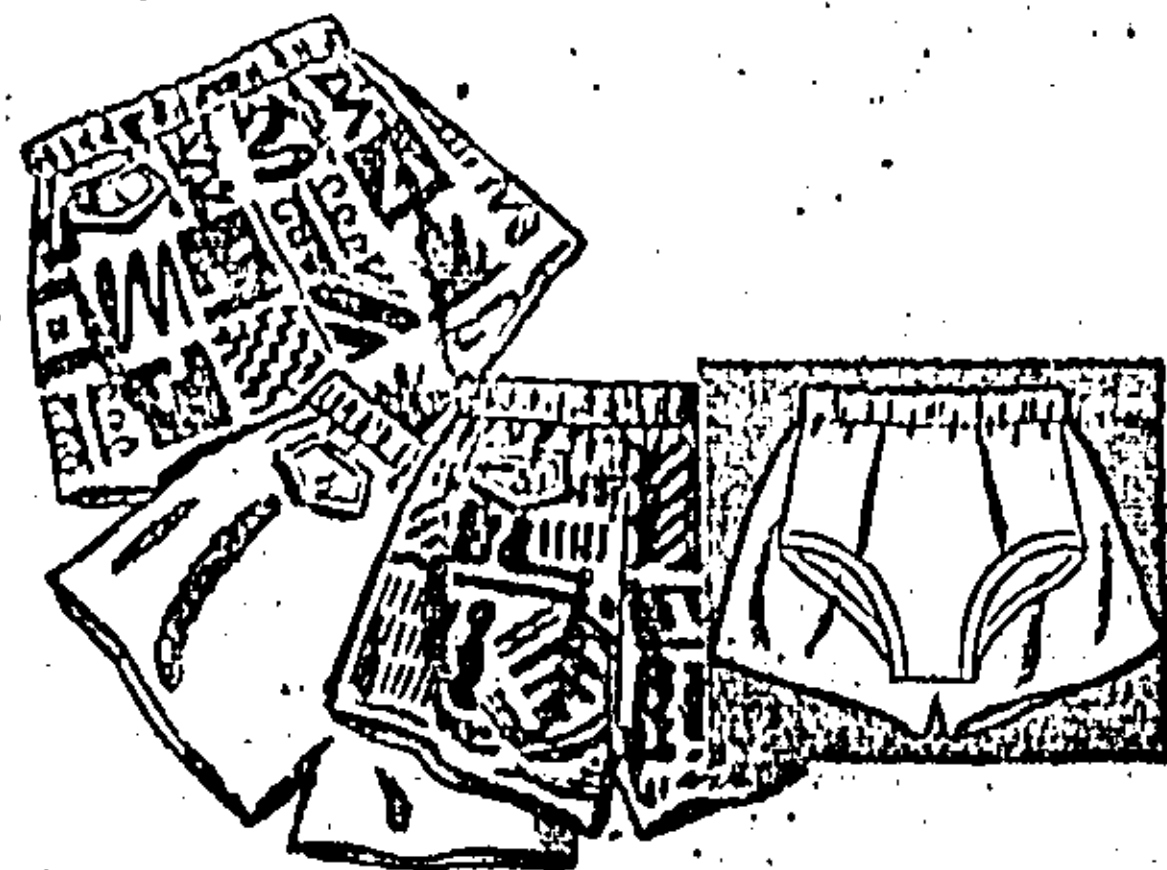


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Available at Hong Kong's Leading Stores.

WOMANSENSE

Magpie Print Ensemble



By FRUNELLA WOOD

SOFT costume suit for the warmer seasons, a fashion invaluable to the city dweller and the traveller, is shown you here. The short sleeved, simple frock is topped with a sleek jacket just long enough to accent the top flounce of the three which make the dress skirt.

Jet buttons on the jacket, a narrow red leather belt for the dress, are accessories. The jacket is lined with black crepe, and the print pattern is a stripe placing of tiny black geometrics on white.

WHAT'S THAT HEM DOING?

WOMEN can stop wondering whether their hems are going up or down. They're staying where they are now—at mid-calf length.

That is the decision reached by the Apparel and Fashion Industries Association. This Association represents all grades of wholesale clothing manufacturers. And members have agreed that the clothes they are making now, to appear in the shops in the spring, will show these features.

Sleeves. Mid-calf length. Slim-fitting, frequently with emphasis at the back; many with pleats. Jackets will be a little longer, will emphasize the waist and will be moulded to the figure. Shoulders will remain as they are now—soft and rounded.

Costs. Many will be loose swaggers. But there will still be plenty of fitted coats, tight at the waist and with emphasis at the back.

Dresses will have tight-fitting bodices with rounded shoulders and many sleeves.

What's new in nylon? A mixture-fabric, at present being made mainly for export only. A nylon thread is worked in with ordinary wool.

The material which results is a nylon-wool. At present it is a lightweight fabric suitable for women's clothes. Later on it is hoped it will be used for men's suitings.

Main advantage of this material is its extra hard-wearing quality.

Are clothes too expensive to buy? Utility clothes aren't affected by Purchase Tax, but non-utility clothes are. Is the tax making prices so high that clothing is being held up?

The Board of Trade Advisory Committee of Clothing Manufacturers examined this point when it met Board of Trade officials. The whole question of Purchase Tax is to be looked at further by the Board of Trade.

1949 clothes ration may be seriously affected by the stepping-up of the export targets for the Textile Industry.

The Committee will meet again and the officials will try to give manufacturers a more accurate forecast of the amount of cloth they will be allowed for the home ration.

A Family With Only One Child

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS.

THE opportunities for best development by the only child are usually limited.

In the United States, only 34% of the families have more than one child. 22% have only one child and 44% have no children at all. These figures were given by Dr. William Menninger in the Atlantic Monthly. However, these figures include the "war babies," who later may have brothers and sisters, thus reducing the proportion of only children slightly.

The Federal Office of Education estimates that 4,000,000 children will be added to our school population during the next six years (incidentally requiring more teachers and school buildings).

As anybody knows—the more-than-one-child family more often falls in the lower economic level than does the one-child family.

Therefore, more of the only children live in suburban areas, with a good proportion of no-child families there. This only child then not only has no playmates in his own home, but also usually lives farther away from other playmates than does the child with brothers and sisters.

Thoughtful Of Others

The only child generally has more luxuries and fewer denials. He also has fewer opportunities to share. Regardless of where a child lives he must do more sharing if he has brothers and sisters than if he has none. The most important sharing is his personality and character is of his parents' attention and affection.

Obviously, parents of the only child need to make fewer self-denials and personal adaptations than parents of several children, affording the parents fewer possible personality gains, and fewer possible moral and spiritual returns.

All else being equal, it is harder for the average only child than siblings to grow up unselfish; to be thoughtful of others and thus prepare for social responsibility. It is harder for him to learn self-sacrifice for an ideal, having had so few of his immediate wants denied. Harder for him to learn thrift and wise use of money. Also harder, as a rule, to learn self-discipline and self-drive.

What is most apparent in the only child is his lack of ample contacts with other children of his age.

To parents of the only child: Emphasize not giving to the child too much of a material nature, short teaching him respect for the rights and possessions of others; training him in self-reliance and responsibility.

Find ways for him to play freely with many other children of his own age, working out with other parents co-operative play programmes. This may be costly in time and money but it is a very wise investment. Consider having more children.

EMOTIONS AND YOUR DIGESTION

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

IT pays to be calm, for we now know that the emotions, such as fear, anxiety, and anger, all have an effect on the way in which the various parts of the body function, and these disturbances in function may cause troublesome symptoms. This is particularly true of the stomach.

Some very careful studies have been carried out by Drs Wolf and

Wolf, of New York. They used four persons who had what is known as a gastric fistula, that is, an opening from the stomach to the outside. They were able to look directly into the stomachs of these patients and note various changes in the lining membranes, as well as determining the amount of secretions formed.

They found that, as a result of emotional disturbances, the stomach may become overactive or underactive, and that the same person may show either type of change under varying circumstances. They also learned that these emotional upsets might cause a sufficient change in the action of the stomach to nullify or cancel out the effects the various foods had produced.

Overactivity of the stomach often was found to be associated with heartburn and pain in the abdomen of a gaseous nature. These pains were strongest during the periods when the stomach was emptied, and usually were relieved by taking food, milk or an alkaline substance, such as baking soda.

Underactivity of the stomach was found when a feeling of fullness in the stomach or abdomen, or a feeling of sickness or nausea was present.

Changes In Stomach

A person whose stomach is overactive has changes in the stomach which normally go with hunger, whether or not he has any appetite. When the stomach is overactive, it indicates that the person is preparing to fight his problems. When the stomach is underactive, it indicates that the individual is not meeting the challenge of his surroundings but is given up to them. His nausea expresses his dislike for the situation in which he finds himself.

The role which the emotions play in the development of these stomach disturbances should be understood. Many persons who develop such symptoms as pain in the abdomen or nausea become certain that they are suffering from some actual disease condition when actually their troubles are only due to the emotions. An explanation of the fact may, in itself, aid greatly in relieving the symptoms.

Persons who have such abdominal disturbances are in need of thorough study by the physician to determine just what disorder is present so that the most effective treatment may be carried out.

For Hours Of Ease



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

BROWN VELVETEEN is used for this attractive lounging pajama costume, a one-piece design. The front of the little vestee is zebra-striped in brown and white; the back is of solid black velvet. The bodice has a high pointed collar with shoestring tie and sleeves that are loose under the arm. There is self stitching on the wide self belt.

Buying Bath Accessories



A heavy-bristled bath brush should be part of everyone's personal equipment.

By HELEN FOLLETT

WHAT woman can resist fragrant bath accessories? You know the answer. They are no longer in the luxury class; the girls have to have them. Take bath salts, for instance. You may have them in your favourite flower or bouquet scent, in colours to match your bath room, in crystals, in effervescent powders, all in the most fascinating containers. With these, you'll never skip a day. The daily scrubbing is the first law of beautifying. You can tell the scrubbers at a glance. Their complexions have freshness and good colouring. Soap, of course, should be the best you can buy. You have a wide selection there. If your skin feels sensitive or irritated after your bath, change soaps. There are delightful bath oils to be had that are soothing. In cold weather and with this hesitancy, one's legs are likely to be chapped. Friction them well with an oil. You will find these items carrying the same sweet odour as your bath salts. They make you smell sweet all the day long.

You may be interested in a complexion spray that you will find at the toilet goods counter. It will give you the refreshing tone and carefully regulated stimulus of cold water in the creation and preservation of a beautiful complexion. Use it when you get up in the morning. You'll have an attractive before-breakfast face.

The thoughtful hostess will provide bath accessories for her house guest—small individual jars of bath salts, a jar of dusting powder with plenty of little cotton squares for its application, tissues to be used for the removal of cosmetics.

A heavy bristled bath brush should be a part of one's personal equipment. It hastens up circulation, causes goose flesh to disappear. If the bristles mat down when moistened, the brush does not qualify. When bathing there is bound to be considerable foreign matter on the skin—dead scales, atmospheric dust, chemicals exuded by the sweat glands.



Tempting Swedish Dishes

"Did Madame enjoy her dinner at the home of her Swedish friend?" asked the Chef. "It was delightful. We started with Smorgasbord and ended with plenty of good strong coffee." "The Swedish people are very fond of coffee and their smorgasbord is famous among the hors d'oeuvres of the world," observed the Chef.

"This was a small family dinner," I explained. "But they consider smorgasbord so important that the foods were arranged buffet style on a special table covered with a snow white linen cloth. There were several varieties of fish—smoked salmon, anchovies on stuffed, hard-cooked eggs; pickled smelts; and herring salad. For a single hot dish they had a casserole of the famous Swedish brown beefsteak. Then there were celery, pickled beets and mushrooms, all—beautifully arranged—in glass dishes. There was plenty of crisp Swedish rye bread. After this preliminary we sat down at the dining table, to enjoy a first course of the Swedish national pea soup."

"And then did you have the famous fillet à la Oscar?"

"No, Chef. We had already had so much to eat that the main course was simple—Swedish meat balls, dainty and light because the mixture contained an unusual amount of milk, and was beaten fifteen minutes before forming into balls and cooking."

"That gives a texture very different from the ordinary meat balls," said the Chef. "It is much more tender."

"With the meat balls we had celery root and carrots braised together in a little soup stock. Both vegetables were cut in strips about two inches long. They were seasoned with a little powdered dill, and cooked barely tender, when a little sour cream was added."

"Vegetable De Luxe

"A very fine dish indeed, really a vegetable de luxe, but inside the budget," observed the Chef.

"And the potatoes were most unusual—raw slices baked rich and golden, a combination that takes in the best flavours of both baking and frying."

"Dessert was a delicious prune custard pudding topped with whipped cream. The unusual point about it was the unique flavour due to the use of the kernels taken from six prune pits and chopped fine. This whole dinner could be used by two readers' oven if entertaining. The smorgasbord can be elaborate, or simple and inexpensive. Or it could be omitted altogether and dinner could start with herring salad, crisp rye bread and a relish tray."

Dinner

Herring Salad Swedish Rye Bread Swedish Meat Balls in Gravy Baked Potato Slices Braised Celery Root and Carrots Prune Custard Pudding Coffee Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level Recipes Serve Four

Herring Salad

Cut 2 fillets of herring into very small cubes. Add 2 fine-cubed cold cooked potatoes, and 1 c. fine-diced

old cooked beets. Peel, core and very-fine-dice 2 eating apples; add to the first mixture. With a fork stir in 1 tsp. minced onion, 2 tsp. vinegar, 1 tsp. water, 1 1/2 tsp. sugar, 1/4 tsp. white pepper and 2/3 c. soured cream. Arrange in a salad bowl; border with parsley, crisp or lettuce, and garnish with chopped hard cooked eggs. Chill a few minutes before serving. The salad should not stand.

Swedish Meat Balls

Combine 1/2 lb. chopped raw beef, 1/4 lb. chopped raw lean pork and 1 small peeled onion. Put through the food-chopper twice. Meantime soak 1 c. very fine stale bread crumbs in 1 c. milk, for at least 10 min. Add to the ground meat and work with a spoon until thoroughly mixed. Then add 1 unbeaten egg, 1 tsp. salt, 1/3 tsp. pepper and 1/4 tsp. allspice. Continue to beat and mix until blended and fluffy. Shape into medium-sized balls containing 1 tsp. each. Roll slightly in flour. Fry in meat fat or margarine, shaking the pan and turning the balls so with will brown evenly. When all are done, make a gravy from the residue in the frying pan, by stirring in 1 1/2 tsp. flour mixed with 2 tsp. cold water. Then add 1/2 c. water and 1/4 tsp. meat extract; stir until the mixture boils all over, then add 1/2 c. top cream, light cream or undiluted evaporated milk. Return the meat balls to this gravy to reheat. Or they may be put into an attractive casserole, the gravy poured over and reheated in the oven.

Baked Potato Slices

Select 8 medium-sized white potatoes. Thin-peel and cut cross-wise into thin uniform slices. Thicken oil a baking utensil, 7" x 11", with margarine or shortening. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and in it arrange the potatoes in over-lapping rows. Dot with 3 tsp. margarine or shortening; dust with salt and pepper; cover closely and bake in a hot oven, 400 F. about 35 min., or until the potatoes are tender. Remove the cover the last 10 min. so they will brown.

Prune Custard Pudding

Add 1 1/2 c. boiling water to 1/2 lb. prunes; cover and soak 2 hrs. Add 1/4 c. sugar, then simmer until tender. Remove the pits, cut the prunes in half. Crack 6 of the pits, chop the kernels and add to the prunes. Add 1/3 c. chopped blanched almonds or almonds, and spread in a qt.-sized baking dish that can be set to the table. Make a plain rich custard mixture and pour over the prunes. Place in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven, 350 F. about 35 min., or until the custard is golden brown, and a knife, inserted in the centre, comes out clean. Cool and serve with whipped cream or a whipped topping.

Rich Custard Mixture: Beat 2 eggs until mixed. Mix in 1/3 c. sugar, 1/4 tsp. vanilla, a few grains salt, 1/2 c. light or top cream, and 1 1/2 c. whole milk.

Trick Of The Chef

To make cream sauce Swedish style, add 1/4 tsp. powdered mustard to 1 c. sauce, stirring it in with the flour.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



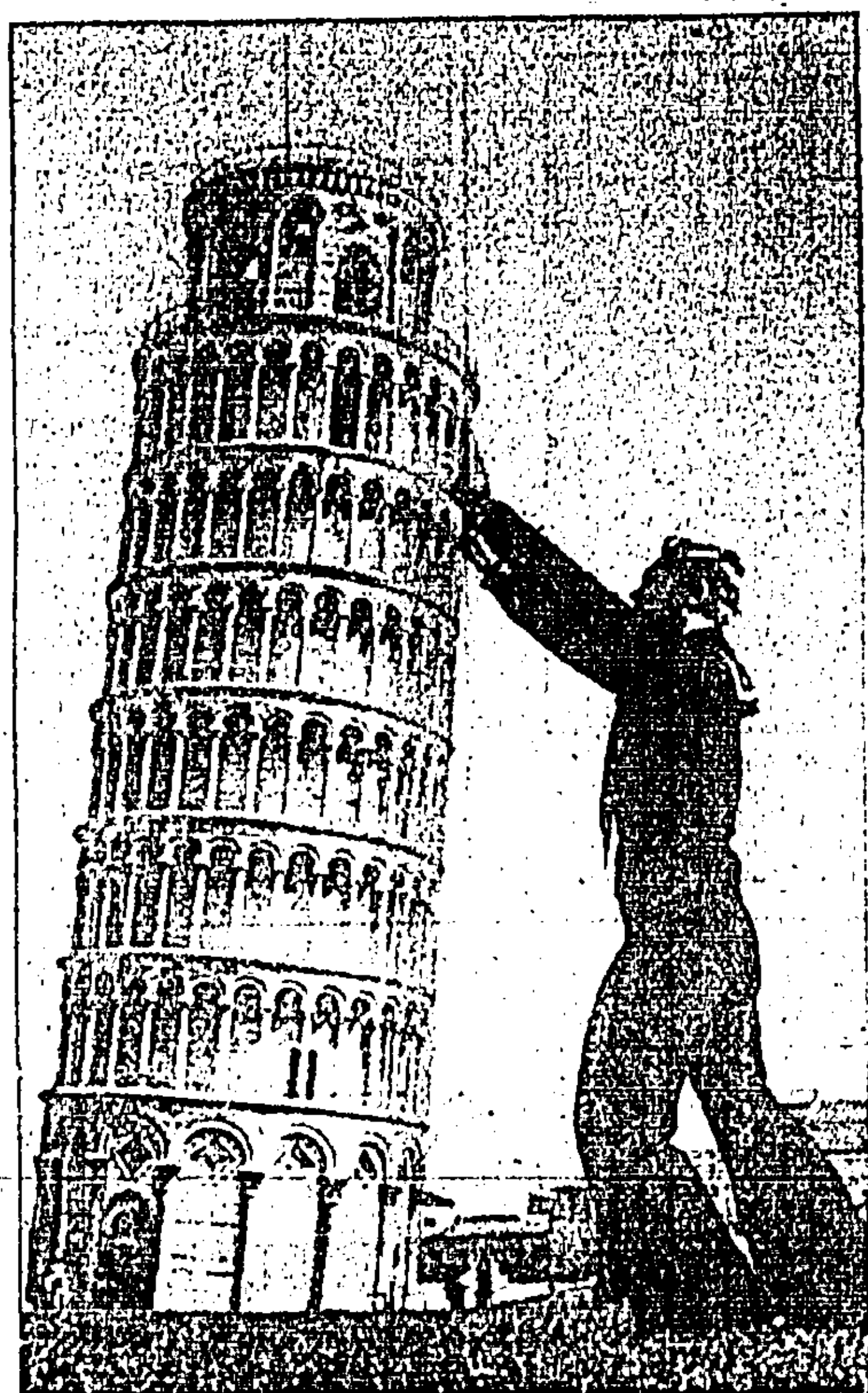
CHIPPED CORNER STONE—Four persons were injured, two seriously, when this New York bus collided with a passenger car. The car was hit with such force that it tore masonry away from the side of the hotel in front of which the collision took place.



DP'S BECOME TRADESMEN—Two Polish displaced persons at work in a Fano, Italy, factory, helping to build trawlers.



MID-WINTER DIP—In accordance with an old Roman custom, this hardy swimmer gets a reward of bread and wine after a dip in the Tiber River in Rome. Significance of the ritual is the taming of the river by man.



STEADY NOW!—Seaman Robert Bradford of Chicago lends a little support to the famed Leaning Tower of Pisa while sightseeing. The trick shot was made on a tour of the Sixth Task Force.



ACTRESS—Joy Lansing poses in the plaid satin bathing suit she wears in a film she is making in Hollywood.



TREMBLING EARTH—Frightened residents of Rivodutri, Italy, take to the open fields after a series of earth tremors which caused considerable damage. A major earthquake has been predicted for the little town on the slope of Mount Terminillo.



CONGRATULATIONS—Major John Ohlinger, Base Operations officer at Floyd Bennett Field in New York, congratulates singer Fran Warren on her selection as "Miss Air National Guard of 1949."



CATCHING THE EYE—Oh, what fun it is to sun—yes, sir, especially if you're down Florida way and get a chance to play catch with attractive Myrtle Drawdy on the bench at Cypress Gardens.



CROSSING BRIDGES—The retreating Wehrmacht destroyed Berlin's bridges in 1945. This span at Karlsplatz was wrecked save for one girder. Young and old make use of the single beam while going about their daily tasks.

JOAN BLONDELL,

glamorous star says, "Pink lipstick's the Hollywood craze and 'Pink Queen' is the perfect pink."



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Tangee's new "Pink Queen" is dazzling as a diamond. It's bright. It's light. It's fashion right. And, of course, like all Tangee seven super-shades, it goes on easier...stays on longer. Yes, "Pink Queen" is Tangee's pink of perfection! Treat yourself to the perfect pink lipstick shade today.



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BLISTERING VENGEANCE!

CORONER & CREEK

starting **RANDOLPH SCOTT**
MARGUERITE CHAPMAN

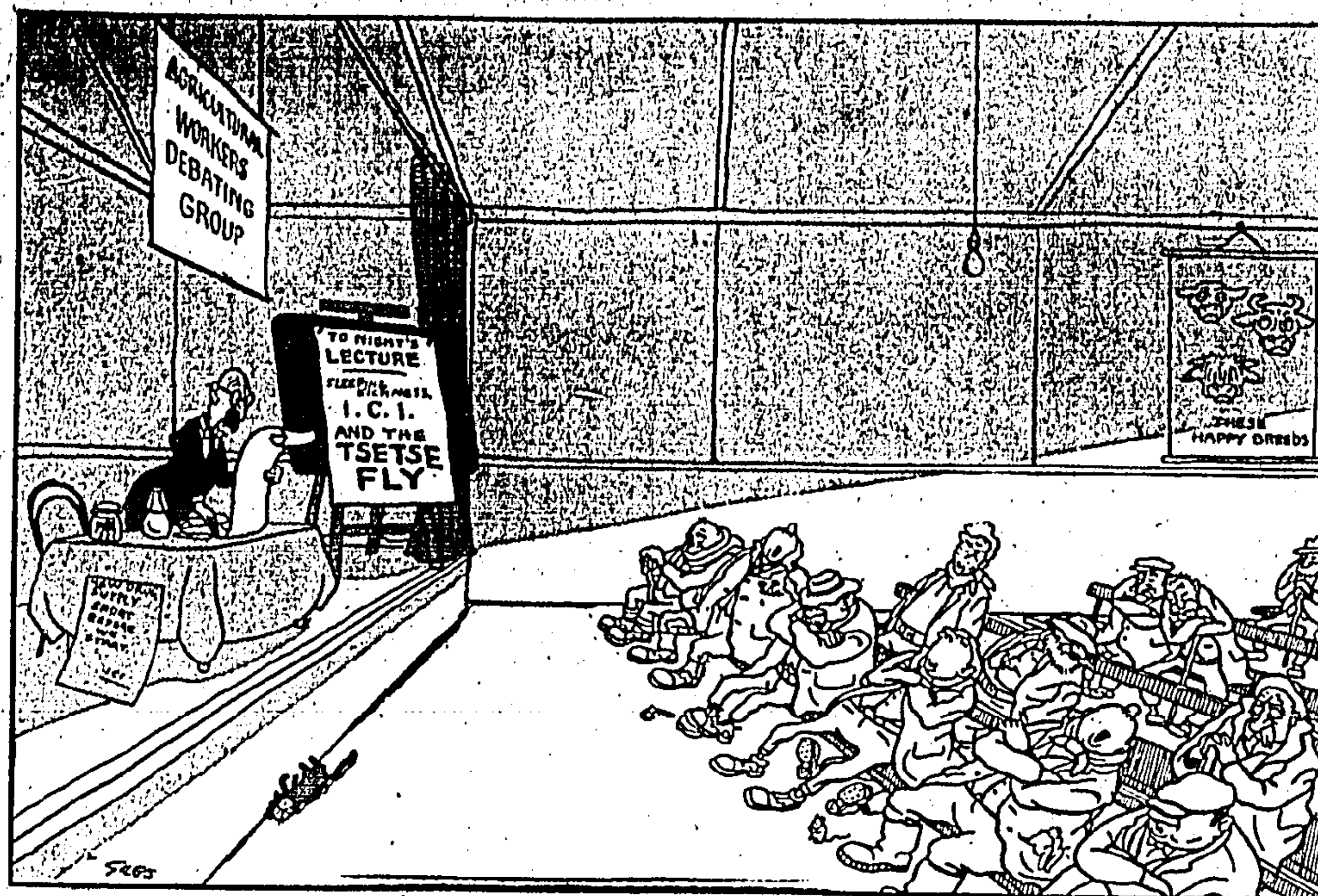
with **GEORGE MACREARY** · **SALLY EILERS** · **EDGAR BUCHANAN**
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CHUY REYES
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SOVIETS MARSHAL FORCES FOR SHOWDOWN WITH TITO

By **LEON DENNEN**

ITALIAN labour circles in close contact with the Yugoslav situation fear that the seething Balkan powder keg is about to explode again.

A Soviet-engineered coup d'état against the "Red Rebel," Marshal Tito, is imminent, they believe, and both sides are marshalling troops and secret police for the showdown. The "Tito threat" was the subject of prolonged discussion at a special meeting of the Cominform Bulgarian Communist Congress. Among those present, in addition to representatives from the Communist parties of Great Britain, France, Italy and the satellite countries, were the Russian Secretary of the Cominform, Yudin, as well as the Soviet General Sidor Artemovich Kovpak and the leader of the anti-Tito faction in Trieste, Vittorio Vidali.

agent himself, Tito, in the view of persons who have recently been in personal contact with him, will not be caught off-guard. After a brief period of hesitation he now realises that as far as the Kremlin is concerned he has burned all his bridges behind him.

Tito is now gently preparing his followers not only for a political but also for a complete ideological break with Stalinism. As yet, to be sure, he has shown no sign that he wishes to be reconciled with the "capitalist" West. However, he has been making overtures to Italian Socialists, whom he hitherto regarded as the "agents of capitalist imperialism."

A broad hint that Tito may use the Marxist but violently anti-Communist Social Democrats as a back door to the West was contained in his New Year's broadcast to the people of Yugoslavia in which he derided

Kovpak, 56-year-old partisan fighter and military confidant of Stalin, is an old hand at Balkan fighting.

Vidali, under the alias of Sormenti, was active during the last war as Moscow's agent in the United States and Mexico. He is said to have been the man who engineered the assassinations of Leon Trotsky and Carlo Tresca. Vidali is a bitter personal foe of Tito.

Immediately after the Sofia meeting, Cominform agents increased their pressure to upset the Tito regime from within. At the same time, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, augmented by pro-Cominform Yugoslav deserters and Macedonian Irredentists, were held in readiness on the Yugoslav frontiers while General Kovpak, their commander-in-chief, went to Albania to participate in a large-scale purge of pro-Tito Communists.

Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, recently accused Bulgaria and Hungary of violating the peace treaty limitations for their armed forces. Despite official satellite denials, observers arriving in Rome from Sofia report increased Bulgarian troop activity on the Yugoslav border. Likewise, the Hungarian border with Yugoslavia is now being reinforced with substantial numbers of regular and N.K.V.D. troops under Soviet officers.

Reports from Yugoslavia indicate Tito is preparing to meet the attack. The purge of pro-Cominform elements in Yugoslavia exceeds even the satellite countries. An ex-Soviet

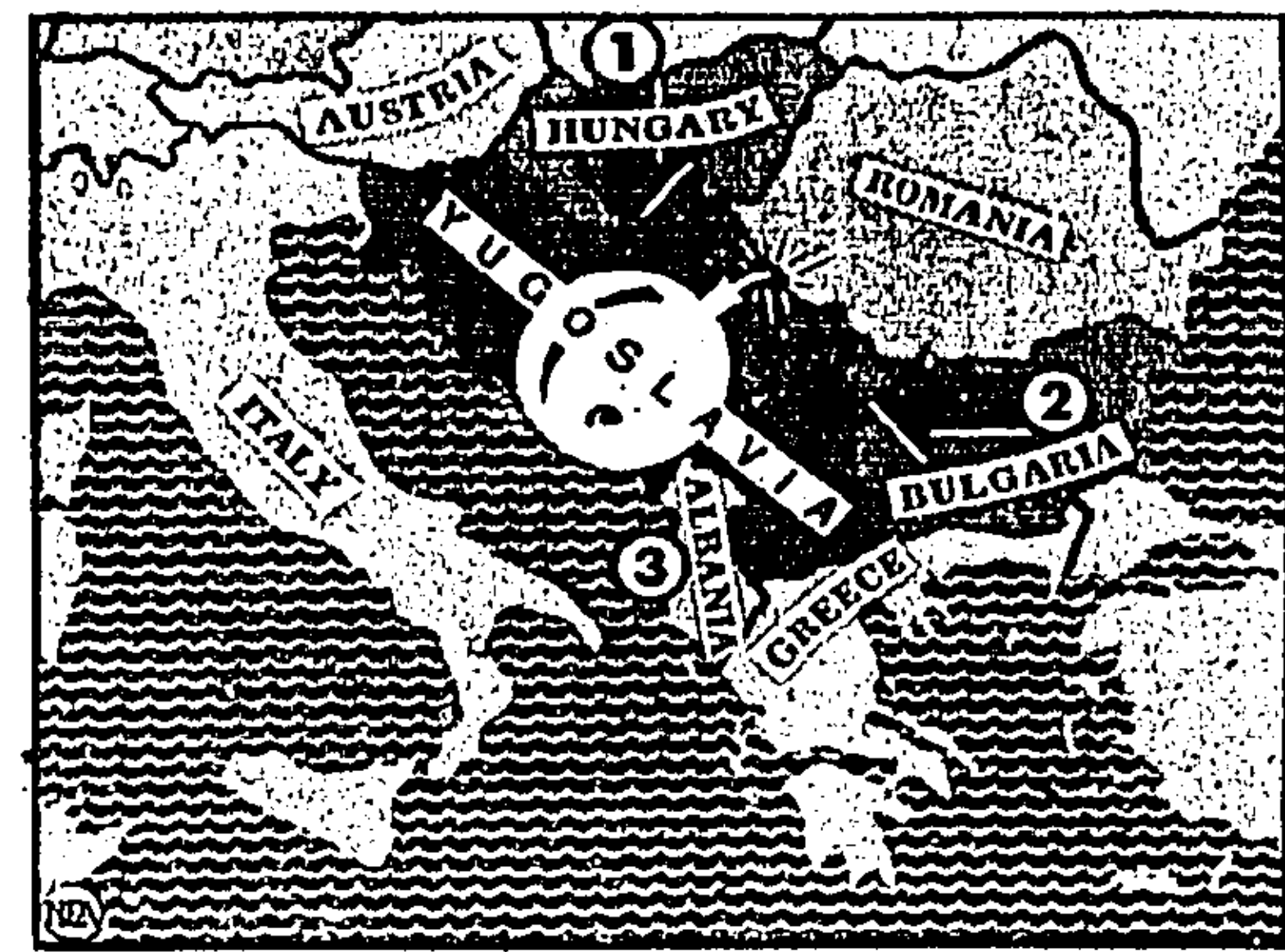
the political theory that "the end justifies the means."

"Great things," he said, "can never be built by foul means and in a dishonest way."

Although new for Tito, this theory has been preached by Social Democrats ever since the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia by violence and represents a sharp break with orthodox Leninist-Stalinist thinking.

A leading Italian Socialist familiar with Yugoslav events told me: "Tito, like all fanatical Communists, must learn the hard way. His conversion to Social Democracy will not resurrect the thousands of men and women he destroyed ruthlessly in the name of the theory which he now deprecates. Nevertheless, the fact that, on the surface at least, he now rejects violence represents a significant step forward."

The quarrel between Tito and Stalin has its humorous side. Shortly before his break with the Cominform, Tito signed a contract with Czechoslovakia for coke. After the break, the Czechs refused to deliver. After prolonged negotiations, the Czechs, beset by their own economic troubles, consented to ship the coke to Yugoslavia—at prices double those originally asked. Tito's agents approached the Geneva office of the European Economic Mission of the United Nations which immediately supplied Yugoslavia with coke from Belgium and the Ruhr at one-third the price demanded by Czechoslovakia. The Czechs then accused the European Economic Mission of "sharp capitalist practices."



"Red Rebel" battleground: The fuse of a Cominform-Tito showdown splutters inside Yugoslavia as Red agents try to upset Tito from within. On the frontier, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops (1 and 2) have been reinforced and pro-Tito Communists are being purged in Albania (3) by Soviet axe-man General Kovpak.

THE COMRADES GIVE THE GAME AWAY.....

BY **W. J. BROWN, MP.**

COMMUNISTS should either speak at home or abroad. But not both. For when they do they give the game away too blatantly.

Consider the case of Mr Harry Pollitt.

Recently Mr Pollitt published, in Britain, an article entitled "The Communist Party and the Trade Unions." In it he defined the position of the Communist Party in relation to trade unions, briefly, thus: the party were opposed to speeding up of the workers; opposed to longer hours; opposed to increased output; opposed to taking Marshall Aid from America; but in favour of reduced prices, increased wages, shorter hours, and permanent fine weather except for capitalist lickspittles, social Fascists and hyenas.

It was a fine programme, calculated to appeal to all—and the number is considerable—who think that the world owes them a living but that they owe the world nothing at all.

More recently Mr Pollitt was one of the honoured guests at the Unity Conference in Warsaw called to "merge" the Communist and Socialist parties of Poland. There, while Mr Pollitt applauded the Communists "merged" with the Socialists—very much as I "merged" when I am not fasting, with my breakfast. Then he abused the British Government as a collection of war-mongers, and as having sold the interests of the working masses to the capitalists.

The Communist State, in which the workers have been freed from "capitalist slavery" and exploitation does not permit citizens who disagree with the policy of the State to trot around Europe abusing both the State and policy alike. But the decadent democracies of the West, where capitalist tyrannies still flourish, positively facilitate such conduct on the part of their citizens. So Harry went to Warsaw with a passport issued under the authority of Mr Bevin, whose foreign policy it is one of Harry's principal objects in life to thwart, and with foreign currency presumably authorised by the Treasury of the capitalist State which Harry is pledged to destroy. But this is by the way.

In Poland the Communists, having seized power, do not have to flatter or appease the trade unions and the toiling masses, as Harry flatters and plays up to them in Britain. In Poland the party just "tells them."

Thus, Mr Kole, the head of the economic department of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party, also, like Pollitt, published an article. And, like Pollitt, it dealt with the Communist Party and the trade unions. But there is what might be described as a subtle difference of emphasis between what Harry said and what Mr Kole says. Mr Kole begins by defining the background against

which the trade unions are to work. He says:

"The management, with the director at its head, lead the factory in accordance with the rule that it is the only power in the enterprise in question. It is responsible for the whole work of the factory, for the fulfilment of the plan, and for the working conditions of the workers employed."

Note well—it is the only power. Not one of two—management and workers, not one of three—management, workers and consumers. But the only power. The "whole work of the factory," the "fulfilment of the plan," and the "conditions of the workers employed" are withdrawn from the sphere of trade union activity.

It might be observed that, with these withdrawn there is nothing left for the unions to do. For these constitute pretty well the whole field of activity of trade unions in Britain and other enslaved capitalist states.

Mr Kole does not merely indicate what the unions shall not do, but also what they must do.

"It is the duty of the party cell in the factory to strengthen the position and authority of the management, and to emphasise the basic rule of a single-power governing the enterprise."

(Continued on Page 5)

C.V.R. THOMPSON REPORTS THE AMERICAN SCENE EVERY MAN A KING

NEW YORK. A DYING American's attempt to clear his name gave a fine example of how similar and also how different America and Britain are. For months now James Schaffner, a G. I. sentenced to three years for desertion while serving in England, has been trying to get his name cleared by the usual methods.

Then doctors warned him that he was so ill he could not live six months.

Schaffner looked for more desperate methods. With a lawyer's help he found that a legal precedent America inherited with Britain's system of law had never been struck out of American law books. It enabled the citizen to make a Petition of Right to the King.

His lawyer then made this unusual point: "In America every man is a king. And so the royal prerogative under this law rests finally and ultimately in the American people."

Schaffner is therefore presenting a Petition of Right to "the people of the United States" asking for a chance to clear his name. The petition will eventually be sent to President Truman as representative of those people.

AS IF HOLLYWOOD has not enough trouble getting paying customers for its films these days, it is now competing right at home with snow—real, not cotton wool and sugar. People walked out of the cinemas when they heard snow was falling for the first time in 30 years, and they have not been back.

They are riding all over the town, with great snowmen on the roofs of their cars. They are staying up all night pelting each other's houses with snowballs. And as for the children, the schools have closed down to enable them to have fun while they may.

ALTHOUGH Americans have bought 12,000 British-made cars in six months, Sir Patrick Hennessey, director of the British Ford Company, is not convinced that they are entirely ready yet for the British-style small car. They are a little slow, he said, after an inspection tour, in becoming accustomed to the smaller animals in the car kingdom. They are using an elephant when a squirrel will do the job.

THE WIVES of 80 American university presidents met in New York to discuss how to be a good wife for a university president. Their decision, as expressed in the slogan adopted by their meeting—she must dress in haste with chaste taste and no waste.

SHOW BUSINESS: Milton Berle, the first big star made by television in America, has won from radio's Bob Hope the plum job of the year—compere at the radio correspondents' dinner to President Truman. Hollywood has snapped up Margaret Phillips, the West End actress who became a Broadway star overnight. Greta Garbo is taking advantage of the slump to buy up Hollywood property wholesale. The Sadler's Wells ballet company will give a Broadway season next year. It is an open secret that Laurence Olivier has won Hollywood's actor-of-the-year award for "Hamlet."

NANCY

A Power-ful Assignment

By Ernie Bushmiller



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PEOPLE'S DOLLAR APPEARS IN PEIPING AREA

By SPENCER MOOSA

Peiping, Feb. 2.—The Military Control Committee has proclaimed the Jenminpiao, or Communist People's Bank dollar, the legal basic currency for the Peiping area.

It called the Nationalist gold yuan "puppet currency" and said it should be withdrawn at once but, for public welfare, would be allowed to circulate for another 20 days.

It said that from today workers, students and poor people could change up to 500 Yuan at the People's Bank, which presumably is the new name for the Central Bank of China. It forbade withdrawals of gold yuan from the Peiping area and said the general rate of exchange would be announced later.

The official Communist newspaper has made its debut in the city. It is called the Jen Min Jih Pao, or People's Daily News. It is being published

in a plant of the late Hsin Pei Jih Pao, which, during the stage between the ceasefire and military occupation, 10 days later, was rash enough to publish a recent speech by John Cabot, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai.

The Jen Min Jih Pao is a single sheet, four-page newspaper whose front page was devoted to Mao Tse-tung's eight peace points.

Other stories dealt with subsequent Communist policy statements including attacks on "American imperialism." There was also some foreign and domestic news such as the alleged escape of two Nationalist planes from Hangchow and telegrams from Communist organisations abroad—but none from the Soviet Union—congratulating the Reds on their victories.

A statement by General Nieh Jung-chen, Red North China commander, said members of the Kuomintang San Min Chu Yi Youth Corps and the China Youth Party must register with the Red authorities.

The statement said also that foreigners must strictly obey all the rules and regulations issued by the Communists. Violators will be punished according to law.—Associated Press.

ECA BRANCH CLOSED

Peiping, Feb. 2.—The order to close the ECA Peiping branch immediately was received from the Administration's China office in Shanghai last night.

No reason was given, North China representative Retchie Davis, in a notice to the staff, said salaries would be paid up to February 4.

He told them the ECA was planning to send a chartered plane to Peiping on February 4 to evacuate any personnel wishing to leave.

Foreign quarters believe the order might have come from Washington. Travellers from Tientsin said the Communists took over and distributed ECA supplies there without ECA direction.

This might or might not have prompted the decision to close the Peiping office.

Whether ECA's scheduled plane will actually arrive depends on the good graces of the Communists who, since their formal military occupation of Peiping on January 31, have closed the city's airfields.—Associated Press.

Europeans Hurt In Car Smash

Mr. R. W. Hore, aircraft engineer employed by the Jardine Aircraft Maintenance Co., sustained a fractured leg as the result of a traffic mishap in the New Territories yesterday afternoon which involved a private car and a Government vegetable lorry. The car was driven by Mr. T. E. C. Shutt, also an aircraft engineer of Jardine's.

It appears that the car, a Morris 8, and the lorry were proceeding in the same direction along the Castle Peak Road towards Kowloon with the lorry ahead. On reaching the Government vegetable depot at Lan Ti Village the lorry apparently made a turn into a side road. The car swerved to the right and in doing so hit a tree.

Mr. Hore was removed to the Kowloon Hospital. Mr. Shutt sustained an injury to his forehead but was not detained at hospital.

Court-Martial Reform

London, Feb. 2.—Mr. C. Hale, Labour, asked the Defence Minister in the House of Commons today if he was prepared to direct that in a trial by court martial of any person below commissioned rank at least one member of the court should be of equal rank with the accused.

Mr. A. V. Alexander replied that this was one of the questions arising from a report of the Committee on the Army and RAF Courts Martial, but the Government had not reached a decision on the recommendations of the report. The matter was complete and under consideration, and he hoped a statement would be issued shortly as to the procedure to be adopted with regard to the report.—Reuter.

Robbers Resisted By Villagers

COURT STORY

The courage and initiative shown by a small group of villagers led to the capture of a gang of men who a short while before, it was alleged in Court, had attempted to carry out a robbery in their premises at Taunwan, New Territories, and at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Lam Mun, 37, was tried before the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson and a Jury on a charge of assault with intent to rob. He pleaded not guilty.

The Jury empanelled comprised three men and four women. The charge against Lam alleged that he, on November 15 last year, assaulted Ho Kol, Ho Hong, Tam King-yu and Tsui Cho with intent to rob them.

Mr. M. Heenan, Crown Counsel, conducted the prosecution, assisted by Det. Inspector C. Dowman. He told the Court and Jury that the attempted robbery occurred at the premises of the caretaker of the Taunwan Permanent Cemetery on the evening of November 15. The caretaker's premises were situated in a somewhat isolated place, and was occupied by the caretaker, his family, and other employees of the Cemetery.

COURAGEOUS RESISTANCE

At approximately 8 p.m. a gang of about six men endeavoured to overcome the inmates of the house and employed considerable force in so doing. Some of the residents resisted courageously and attacked two of the robbers, causing them to flee, and eventually the whole gang also fled in various directions.

Three of the inmates of the caretaker's premises decided to make a report to the nearest police station and get out in a car. They proceeded down Texas Road and during their journey they noticed a person fleeing down the road. They stopped the car and gave chase. The party noticed that their quarry was carrying a bamboo pole similar to that carried by one of the robbers. On catching up with the man, they recognised him as being among the robber gang. This individual then turned and attacked the group, but they set about him and succeeded in overcoming him.

The attempted robbery, Crown Counsel continued, appeared to have been well-planned, and all the gang were armed with either pistols or knives and in endeavouring to achieve their object not only displayed considerable force but also used considerable force. One of the inmates of the caretaker's house suffered a stab wound with a knife.

IDENTIFIED

The accused was identified not only by the man who had captured him, but also by two other inmates. He was the only member of the gang apprehended, and his arrest was primarily due to the courage and initiative of some of the occupants of the caretaker's house, the Prosecutor declared.

Dr. James Wong Tak-on, medical officer, Kowloon Hospital, said he examined four men in the Hospital. Among them was the accused who had lacerations and bruises which were consistent with his having been involved in a struggle. Ho Hong had a stab wound in the upper left arm. It was four inches long and was consistent with a stab with a knife. He was detained in Hospital for four days. The other two men, Tam King-yu and Ho Kol, had slight wounds and bruises, and were discharged after treatment.

The Police Armourer, Sub-Inspector J. MacMillan, testified that he had received one round of .32 automatic pistol ammunition for examination, and found that it had lately been struck but not sufficiently to detonate it. The round could still be fired.

The trial is proceeding.

Refugees Sail

Shanghai, Feb. 3.—Five hundred and nineteen White Russians sailed this morning by the International Refugee Organisation's chartered vessel, the Cristobal, for a transit resettlement camp in the Philippine island of Samar.

This is the second mass evacuation of Russian emigres from Shanghai to the Philippines. The first group of 500 having left about three weeks ago. A third batch is expected to sail tomorrow in the Hwaijen.—Reuter.

SPARY DEFENCE OPENS

Judge Rules A Case To Be Answered

Continued from Page 1

working in private jobs were drawing Government pay in turn discredited by the testimony of the pay officer, Agaturoff, and others who showed that pay was issued to members and not to men.

NO CASE TO ANSWER

His Lordship: Do you say your client has no case to answer on any of the counts, Mr. D'Alton?

Mr. D'Alton: That is so, my Lord. I have purposely left out the third count in which I think the evidence might be considered.

His Lordship: Apart from the third count, you say your client has no case to answer?

Mr. D'Alton: Yes, my Lord. Mr. Percival Chen then made his submission of no case to answer on behalf of Kwok Kwong. He said:

I associate myself with the expressions uttered by my learned friend so far as the evidence which they produced disproves the criminal intent and I associate myself with the arguments in law for the prosecution to prove the possession of the articles alleged to have been stolen.

So far as the fourth count is concerned, my Lord, the prosecution witness, Brown, said that those lamp shades are not of Government type.

I associate myself with the arguments which were put forward by my learned friend as regards the 10 fluorescent lamps, that the prosecution has failed to sustain the charge and that the evidence which they produced disproves the criminal intent and I associate myself with the arguments particularly as regards the twelfth count, that of conspiracy. It was proved by the prosecution, or rather that they failed to prove, that there was any opportunity for these two men to conspire in the terms laid down in the indictment.

His Lordship: Mr. Chen, you submit your client has no case to answer on all counts of which he is concerned?

CROWN REPLIES

In reply, Mr. Hooton said that, with regard to Mr. D'Alton's first submission which was that the indictment did not allege sufficient particulars as to the agency through which possession was claimed, it boiled down really to a submission that the indictment was uncertain in its particulars. He said it was a very late stage in which to take objection. Particulars of the indictment should have been applied for at an earlier date, he said.

Crown Counsel submitted that possession by Government through-out the case was claimed by virtue of the fact that the materials were present in the Government installations, the purpose of which was to make up and supply electrical equipment to authorised jobs. His submission was that it was clearly brought out in Brown's evidence-in-chief when he said that the purpose of these installations.

He would put it no higher. Crown Counsel continued that the presence in those installations of electrical equipment did raise a rebuttal presumption of fact that those materials were in the possession of the Crown.

Regarding various submissions of a sufficient evidence on the different counts, Mr. Hooton said he might make one preliminary observation dealing with them all together. This was a par excellence case of systematic stealing was the allegation of the Crown and it was not possible in his submission to disprove the Crown's case. In fact, on one count was also evidence on another count, and the whole of the allegations and evidence was, in his submission, logically probative against the accused.

Mr. Hooton then dealt at length with the evidence adduced by the Crown in regard to the work carried out at the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. The property alleged in this case to have been stolen was 600 yards of lighting cable. There was the evidence of Ho Ting that this was taken out of the workshop at Wanchai on the instructions of Spary. There was evidence that it was taken out and installed at the Yacht Club premises.

LAMPS LEFT BEHIND

Referring to the two fluorescent lamps supplied to Dr. Sileid's dental surgery in Gloucester Building, Mr. Hooton said that defence submission was that according to the evidence, ownership of these lamps had been abandoned and that therefore they were not capable of being stolen. Counsel said that if he recollected correctly, Ho Ting in his evidence said that these lamps were lamps left behind at the time of the re-occupation. There was also the evidence of Brown who, in reply to a question by the Jury, said that his department considered themselves or were responsible for all the articles in these workshops, including any which had been left behind. There was evidence, he submitted, that the PWD had considered themselves to have them in their possession and to be responsible for them.

Mr. Hooton then dealt with defence arguments regarding the lamp shades supplied to 228 Nathan Road. In his submission, again there was a rebuttal presumption of fact. The mere fact that these shades were not Government property, and that they were not Government owned, was not sufficient to say that they were not in the possession of Government.

There was evidence, in the case of the work carried out at the Kow-

loon Bowling Green Club that the materials supplied there were taken out of the Hungnam workshop by Ko Ling, and then installed there subsequently. The presentation of the bill was evidence of criminal intent.

DEVOID OF MERIT

Referring to the count of false pretences, his submission was that defence submission was totally devoid of merit, Counsel said. There was Spary going into the Club, presenting a bill, which was a false bill, in that it purported to show that the work was performed by Cheong King electrical shop who never did it, and purported also to show that the materials were supplied by Cheong King who never supplied them, and also that Spary said he wanted money to pay a contractor, there being no contractor. His submission was that it was clear that Spary must have known there had been no contractor and it was also clear there was intention to defraud. He did not want to go over all the bills again, but he would draw the attention of the Court particularly to other bills which were cashed by Kwok's brother.

The evidence in respect of the eighth, ninth and tenth counts, even if disconnected from the whole of the systematic evidence, started with the evidence of Harris and Rowe regarding the wiring of the quonset hut, Counsel said. There was evidence of phoning Spary's office and Kwok going out. There was evidence of visits paid to the work, there was the evidence of Rowe that he took Kwok there, and there was evidence of Tong Chuen who said he saw Spary and Kwok together while he was in the engine room.

Dealing with the ninth count, Mr. Hooton said he was relying on the fact that the lights were taken out of Hungnam workshops, but it might be open for the Jury to draw the inference that 10 of these lights had been traced further back to the Wanchai workshop as having been collected by Wei Tai. There was evidence that he did in fact collect them on the instructions of Kwok.

On those three counts it was his submission that there was sufficient evidence to connect Spary with the actual larcenies and Kwok as necessary before the fact.

He finally submitted that in all the counts the Crown had adduced sufficient evidence to go before the Jury.

After Mr. D'Alton had replied to Crown Counsel Mr. Justice Reynolds said that both the accused had cases to answer.

The trial is continuing.

Stalin's Peace Bid Rejected

Continued from Page 1

3. The United States will not discuss with any single nation any international matter of direct interest to other nations without the representatives of other powers being present.

RUSSIA BLAMED

4. He blamed the Soviet Union for frustrating action (in the United Nations) to obtain agreement on atomic energy, world disarmament and establishment of an international police force.

5. He declared Russia's use of the veto in the UN had thwarted attempts to put in effect the UN Charter, which provides for peaceful settlement of disputes.

6. He knocked down Stalin's cautious interest in signing a joint Soviet-American peace pact by stating that both the Soviet Union and the United States were pledged by the UN Charter not to engage in war against each other.

7. He recalled that President Truman, on his inauguration day, pledged the unflinching support of the United States to the UN. Mr. Acheson noted that Mr. Truman "did not say that he would be prepared to consider making that statement—he made it."—United Press.

RAF For Singapore

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Nearly 1,000 members of the Royal Air Force—air crews, technicians and ground staff—left here tonight on the 11,275-ton troopship Devonshire for special service in the Singapore area.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 9.01. Children's story: "The River Bandit" 4. "Pirate's Peril" 6.25. Interlude: 6.30. "La Demeure Francaise" (Studio); 7. World News (London Relay); 7.15. "Mela Gila at the Piano" (Studio); 7.30. "Down Beat Disc" presented by Paul Stuart. (Studio); 8. "From the Editor's" (London Relay); 8.10. "Excerpts from the Opera"; 8.30. "Concerto" Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; William Walton; 8.45. "The Old story of Simon" (Studio); 9.20. "The Old story of Simon" (Studio); 9.30. "The Old story of Simon" (Studio); 10.15. Weather Report; 10.15. Thursday Serenade; A Programme of Continuous Music; 10.45. Dance of Carroll Gibbons and His Savoy Hotel Orchestra; 11.15. Weather Report and Close down.

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COMRADES GIVE GAME AWAY

(Continued from Page 4)

Not only must the trade unions not fight the management—they must actively persuade the men to accept the rule of "a single power" in the factory, the single power being the boss. Lucifer must not only not fight God—he must become his lieutenant.

All would now appear to have been said. But Mr. Kole is determined to leave no loopholes for possible doubt. He goes on—

"The workers' council should not interfere directly with the leadership of the factory, and in no case replace the management. The council is concerned with and fights for labour discipline and for raising labour efficiency."

Orthodox trade union and labour leaders in Britain sometimes differ from me, because I am occasionally—

ally—for their own good—critical of them. But I share with them a hatred of Communism, and tender them quite sincerely the advice to reproduce this article by the million and see that a copy of it reaches every trade union member and party member in Britain.

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Makes 4-Mile Vertical Ascent In 1.40 Minutes EXPERIENCE DESCRIBED Like Riding A Fast Car

Muroc Dry Lake, California, Feb. 2.—Flying a rocket plane four miles almost straight up in less than two minutes feels just about like riding in a fast car, according to air force Captain Charles E. Yeager.

The air force announced today that Captain Yeager was the first man to take the rocket-powered XS-1 off the ground. On that first, experimental take-off, he climbed 23,000 feet—approximately four and one-third miles—in a minute and 40 seconds from the start.

In a previous flight, Captain Yeager also was the first to fly faster than sound.

Previously, the XS-1 always was flown from the belly of a B-29 bomber after being carried to 25,000 feet and dropped in a 1,000-foot dive for "take-off."

"That is because the plane will stall at a speed slower than 240 mph," Captain Yeager explained. "We wanted to be sure that we could get the XS-1 up that fast on the ground before we actually tried it."

JUST ROUTINE

A 26-year-old veteran of 63 wartime missions, Captain Yeager treats his work in the sound-buster as routine, and got more excited about three-foot snow drifts piled on the runway than telling about his record-breaking achievements in the world's fastest plane.

"The XS-1 has done a lot more than people expected of it," he declared. "We have used the same model, the Bell Aircraft people designed in 1944, the same year the Germans built a rocket plane, and have not changed it a bit."

There is only one other XS-1. It is undergoing tests by the national advisory committee for aviation, a federal government agency.

Captain Yeager, who has been flying jet planes for about three and a half years, and rockets about a year and a half, said the XS-1 requires a three miles runway. The average jet plane needs a field about a mile long.

He said he is likely to keep on with his supersonic rocket flights for another four or five years.

"Then I will drive an old truck—like the C-47," he said.

Captain Yeager's wife gave birth to a girl recently. He has two boys, one three years, the other 20 months.—United Press.

German POW To Be Deported

Chelmsford, Feb. 2.—Magistrates here today recommended that a former German prisoner of war who gained wide publicity by being allowed to marry an English girl be deported to Germany.

Werner Vettner, aged 23, was bound over to come up for sentence on March 9 on charges of house-breaking and thefts of property worth £218 at three London suburbs.

Vettner pleaded guilty to the charges. The prosecution said Vettner gained notoriety in 1947 when he caused an amendment in the British law by gaining permission to marry an English girl named Reynolds when he was in custody as a prisoner of war.

For the defence it was said today that Vettner, after his marriage, had been plagued with hundreds of poisonous letters and wherever he went for employment he had suffered accordingly.—Reuter.

Yugoslavia's Broad Hint To Kremlin

Terms For Economic Co-operation

Belgrade, Feb. 2.—Yugoslavia has transmitted its views on the new Eastern Economic Council to the Soviet Union and the five other East European countries which are members of the Council, it was officially disclosed here today.

The five countries are Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Disclosing this in an interview with Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, published today, the Foreign Minister, M. Fizara (Kardelj), indicated that though excluded from the Council Yugoslavia would be prepared to co-operate with it on terms of equality.

"This was the first Yugoslav official reaction to the creation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance announced in Moscow a week ago."

M. Kardelj told Tanjug that the Yugoslav Government was particularly pleased by the Moscow statement about the equality of the States taking part since this coincided with the Yugoslav point of view.

MUST STOP CAMPAIGN

He added that economic co-operation in the spirit of that principle would be achieved only if the Soviet Union and the people's democracies stopped their campaign against Yugoslavia and "modified their present attitude, which is harmful not only to Yugoslavia's economic needs but also to co-operation among the countries of Socialism and the people's democracies."

It was all the more surprising, M. Kardelj said, that Yugoslavia had not been invited to Moscow—for the talks leading to the new Council—since she had "more than once taken the initiative in trying to organize closer co-operation" among Eastern bloc countries and those countries were already bound by various treaties to "the closest co-operation."

M. Kardelj said the attitude of the Soviet Union and the Communist countries could not be excused by the present abnormal relations between them and Yugoslavia.

To have invited Yugoslavia "might have facilitated a solution of the present misunderstanding," he added.—Reuter.

No Middle East Defence Pact

Washington, Feb. 2.—The State Department denied today that the United States has an agreement with Britain, formal or informal, to strengthen Middle East defences.

A spokesman gave this reply when questioned about a Cairo dispatch, quoting the newspaper Al Misal, as saying that such a pact exists.

The former Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, vigorously denied at a press conference several weeks ago that the United States had agreed to join a British plan to guarantee peace in the Middle East in return for Britain's recognition of Israel.—Reuter.

In keeping with the Minister of Works, Mr. Key's promise to Mr. Wilson Harris and other M.P.s, workmen here start repairs on the Admiralty Arch end of the Mall. . . . Mr. Harris complained two months ago in the Commons that after driving along the Mall—along which Royal processions set out from the Palace—he had suffered from "aggravated oscillation."



It was on these pot-holes that Mr. Harris caught the sickness he complained of.

BURNING OF LINTANG

Questions In The Commons

London, Feb. 2.—The Communist Member, Mr. Philip Piratin, asked in the House of Commons today if the Colonial Secretary had any information about the burning of Lintang, Malaya, by British forces.

He asked how many homes were burnt, how many people were rendered homeless, what accommodation was provided for them and why this measure was carried out.

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones (Colonial Secretary) replied: "The bandits in this area, with the connivance and assistance of squatters from Lintang and other villages had been responsible for the murder of three British planters, the killing and wounding of 19 Chukkas and other outrages."

"In the course of operations by the police and military against this place, beginning on October 20, over 400 squatters were removed to more settled areas, together with their livestock, property and huts."

"The only huts destroyed were those of people known to have assisted the bandits, or those which could not be removed and, if left intact, would have been used subsequently by the bandits. No one was transferred from the area who could show legal title to his land."

NOTHING TO HIDE

Asked further by Mr. Piratin why he did not answer this question two weeks ago when Mr. Gullacher (Communist) put it specifically, and what he had to hide, Mr. Creech Jones replied:

"I have nothing to hide, and I was not aware that the question had been asked before."

The Minister added: "In any case, not only has the Chinese Council expressed appreciation of the way in which this was carried through, but also a fair number of squatters themselves requested that they should be removed."

Mr. Piratin then asked whether in repatriating the 800 Chinese during 1943 from Malaya to China, the repatriates were consulted about the political part of China to which they preferred to return. Were these wishes taken into consideration on their repatriation?

Mr. Creech Jones replied that Chinese repatriates were consulted about the part to which they wish to be sent and their wishes were taken into consideration.—Reuter.

Sailing Ship Damaged, But Safe

Tarpon Springs, Florida, Feb. 2.—A crippled 38-foot cabin cruiser was towed in early today with all persons aboard reported in good condition, climaxing a nightlong search spurred by steady distress signals picked up by installations from Miami to New Orleans.

The cabin cruiser was located by an amphibious plane from the Fifth Air Rescue Squadron at MacDill Field. The plane was sent out in response to distress signals heard at regular intervals throughout the night.—United Press.

Gammans' Formula For The Malaya Problem MUST RESTORE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE

London, Feb. 2.—Mr. Leonard Gammans, Conservative Member of Parliament, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East, said here tonight that the Government of Malaya "must work faster" if it was to win the duel with the Chinese Communist bandits now costing \$540,000,000 a day.

Mr. Gammans, who worked in Malaya as a Colonial civil servant from 1920 to 1934, told Reuter: "It is not just a question of pouring British troops into the country. The bandits are out-numbered by the Security Forces by ten to one."

"Success depends upon restoring the confidence of the people of Malaya that the British are going to remain there and maintain law and order."

"An overwhelming percentage of the people is against the Communist guerrillas."

"Yet, at the moment, in a purely military sense, the Administration is not doing much more than holding its own with the guerrillas."

"Further battles with the lawless bands in Malaya will have to be won much more quickly than they have been won in the past."

"The cost is staggering. The strain on the rubber planters and tin miners, walking about armed, sometimes with Sten guns, cannot be imagined."

MUST SOLIDLY UNITE

"The success of Communism in China and the menace coming to Malaya from outside means that the Federation must be solidly united."

"Somehow, confidence must be restored among the people, many of whom are undoubtedly paying protection money to the bandits, because they lack that confidence in the authorities."

"During the past three years, the situation in Malaya has undoubtedly been aggravated by some well-meaning but foolish acts on the part of the Administration."

"They tried to impose, in a hurry, a new Constitution. Then they rushed the development of trade unions, which only resulted in the trade unions becoming Communist-dominated."

"Finally, they did away with their

EX-QUEEN TO RETURN HOME

Virginia Water, England, Feb. 2.—Former Queen Rambhai Barni of Siam, widow of King Prajadhipok, says she will return to Siam in April after almost 14 years of exile.

"My family and my good friends have asked me to return and I could not resist longer a deep yearning to go back to my own people," she said at her country home here. "She said there was no political significance in her decision."

The former Queen, now 43 years old, left Bangkok after the King abdicated in 1935 in a feud with politicians who wanted more democratic rights.

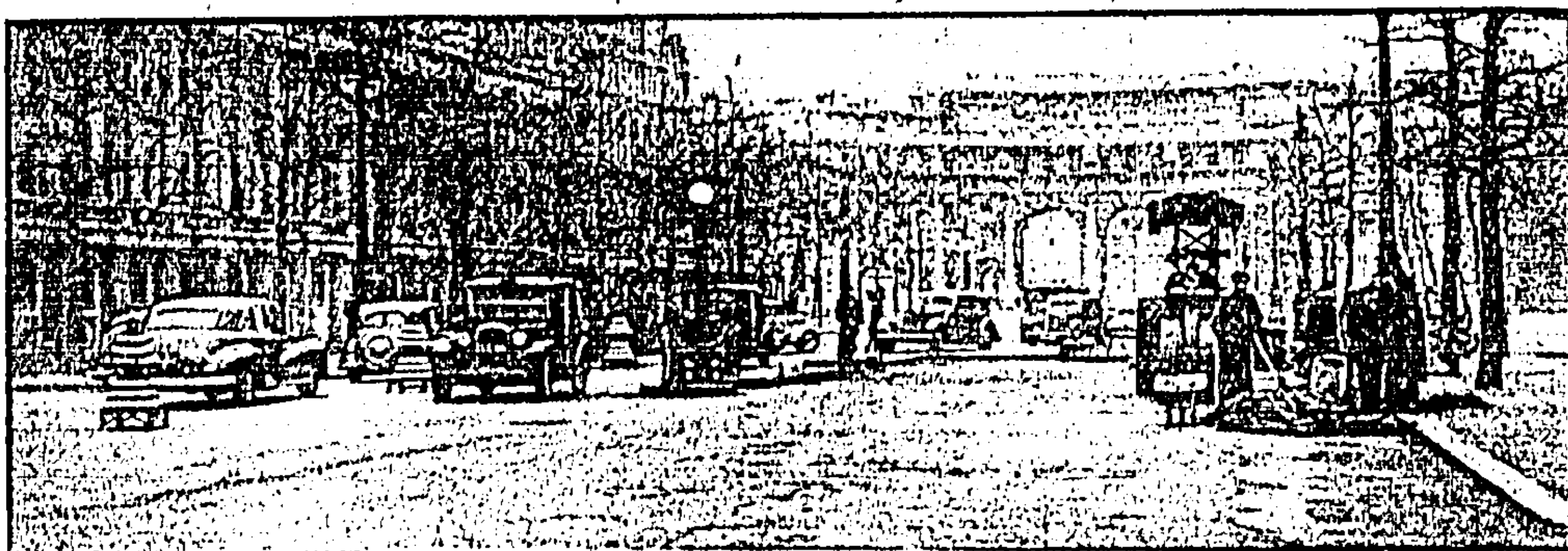
In Bangkok now she will be known as Her Royal Highness Princess Rambhai Barni. The present King, Phumiphon, is a relative.—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Well, maybe it's a genuine Arab, maybe it's a Jewish agent-provocateur in disguise, maybe it's just Rita Hayworth avoiding publicity!"

Potholes In The Mall



Offer To Indonesian Republicans

Recognition By The Federal States

Batavia, Feb. 2.—The heads of the Indonesian Federal States telegraphed to the detained Republican leaders tonight their reply to the Republican conditions for taking part in the discussions on an Interim Federal Government for the whole of Indonesia.

No disclosure was made of the nature of the reply—sent to President Soekarno and the Premier, Dr. Mohammed Hatta—but well informed sources said the Federalists offered to recognise the Republican leaders as "official personalities," of a republic, the status of which was indefinite.

Local Republicans were doubtful tonight whether this formula would induce the Republicans to join in the discussions.

The United Nations Commission for Indonesia today drew the attention of the Dutch delegation accredited to it to the Communist responsibility to make recommendations for the solution of the problem of an Interim Federal Government if no agreement were reached by February 15.

It also asked for the earliest intimation on the views of the Dutch Government on the Security Council's resolution of January 28. This sketched a timetable for forming of an independent, sovereign United States of Indonesia by July 1, 1950, at the latest.

The Commission said it would be failing in its duty if it did not press for compliance with the resolution.—Reuter.

Denmark Recognises State Of Israel

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—Denmark on Wednesday gave de facto recognition to the State of Israel.

A cable informing the Israeli Foreign Minister of the Danish Government's decision was sent from Copenhagen on Wednesday afternoon. It was officially announced.—Associated Press.

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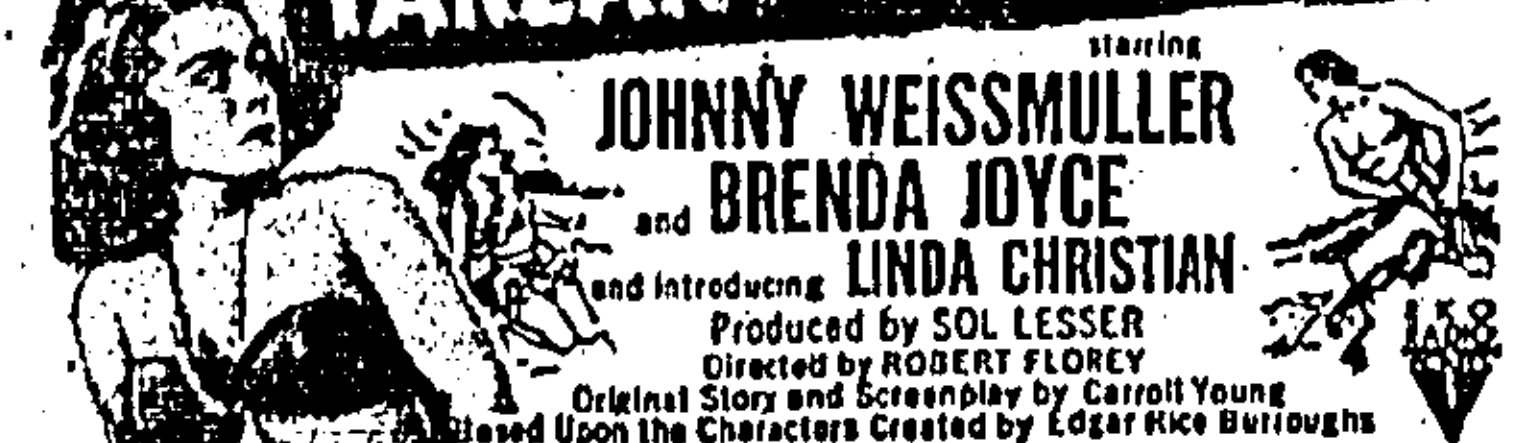
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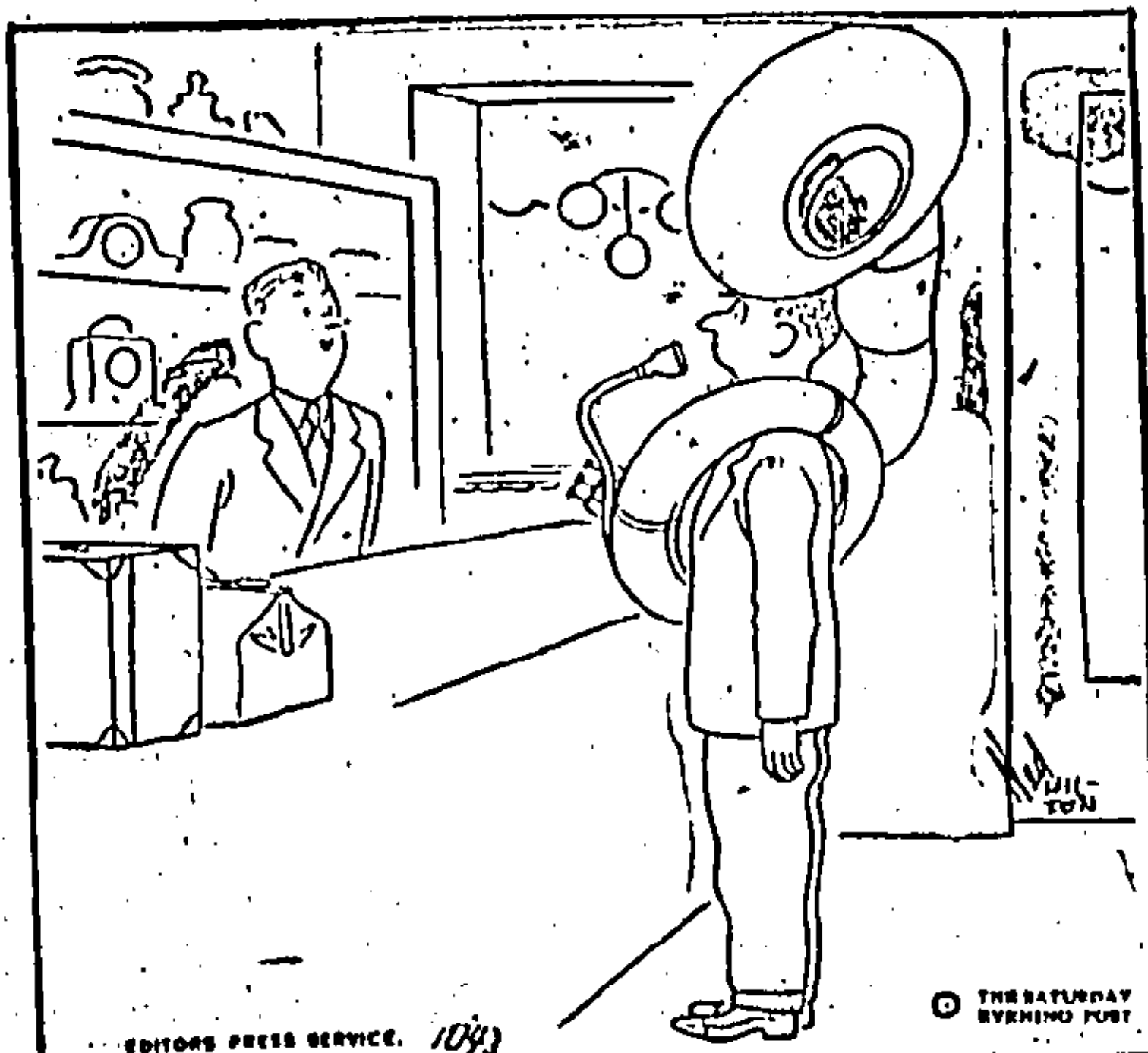
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